WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1886.

The Intelligencer.

pince: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street. We are having some March, after all.

Bur two days ago straw hats were get ting ready to peep above the frost line. Now all this is changed.

THE administration likes its English underdone—"innocuous desuetude," "uniisteral," "contractual," onsuctudinal." Save us from ou

It would serve Mr. Bayard right if the Chinese Minister at Washington were to fing a fistful of tea box Chinese at him That might not be "consuetudinal," but it would be severely just.

THE bill which General Goff will intro for the relief of a large num ber of West Virginia farmers, seeks to do ice-nothing more. If there is a million dollars due to West-Virginia farmers. they ought to have it. This great country is able to pay its just debts, and ought to do it. If cases of this class be reopened, it is to be supposed that only just claims asked, and this Congress ought to grant for the asking. Our Washington dispatches show clearly the state of the case, what has been withheld and what is now

For nearly forty years Mr. S. M. Pettin gill has conducted newspaper advertising in New York, In all that time the present of the country has had the most pleasant relations with him, based on the integrity of his dealings. Mr. Pettingill now retires from business, and the INTELLIGENCES, which has had transactions with him through a great part of his career, takes this opportunity to say that it has always found in him the gentleman and the just man of business, and now parts with him as with an old friend. Mr. Pettingill is succeeded by his former partner, Mr. James H. Bates, who will maintain the standing of the old house. Mr. Bates is erperienced in othe business and is as favorably known as his predecessor.

THE natural gas altuation on the other gide of the river is full of interest for Wheeling. This city has given an exclusive privilege to a company which places filteen cents per 1,000 cubic feet as the maximum charge. Another company offere gas to Bellaire at a maximum charge of ten cents, and asks no exclusive privilege Already Bellaire is congratulating hersel over her better fortune. We do not understand the process by which gas is cheapened by being carried four miles farther, including the crossing of a river Neither is it plain why our manufacturers cannot make as good terms with the exclusive company as with the new comer One phase of the subject, however, is very clear-the industries on this side o the river must have the same chance as those on the other side; the chance is of fered to them and no obstacles should be thrown in the way to prevent its accept ance. We can get along without gas for our houses, if need be. We must have it for the industries which are the life of the city; we must have it soon and have it

Way all this bobbery over the suggest tion that the Democrats of West Virginia in convention shall nominate a successor to Senator Camden? If Democrats so desire, who is afraid? Certainly no one who is sure of his hold on his party. Such an convention is not an unheard of

thing. In 1858 the Republicans of Illinois, in convention at Springfield, nominated Abraham Lincoln sgainst Stephen A. Douglas. The Legislature to be chosen at the ensuing election was to elect a United States Senator. The two able men locked horns, and their joint public discussions, besides informing the people. became historical. Under some circumstances this is a good way to select a nominee for the Senate.

We do not think the Republicans will adopt this plan at this time-it was a Democrat who won in the Illinois campaign of 1858-but we can safely promis that if our Democratic friends will select their man, he shall have all the joint discussion he may incline to. This wil make the campain entertaining and instructive-a combined minstral show and popular university on wheels, so to speak Essides, there would be fun in the con-

CERTAINLY Governor Wilson is in erro if he claims that he carried Mr. Cleveland though the campaign in this State. There is good reason to believe that if Mr. Wilson had run in any but a presidential year he would have been flattened out of recognization. It is not worth while to dis-

When Govenor Wilson says the President has hurt the Democratic party in West Virginia, he says what everybody believes to be true, for the President in disabling the party the country over, and West Virginia stands in no exceptional case. The President shows that, in so far as he speaks and acts for the Democratic party, the party is not true to its pledges -it talks reform, denounces Republican spoilsmen, and goes in for the spoils. It removes men because they are Republicaus and appoints men because they are Democrats-just what it promised not to do. Lacking the courage to do this boldly. it does it under the scandalous cover o "charges" manufactured for the occasion. But, though there has been a departure from the alleged principle and the profuse promise, the departure has not been great enough to suit the Democratic masses who complain with some reason that if the l'resident cau remove some Republicans e can remove more. They know that he has broken his promise, and find fault be cause he has not broken it more. The Democrats are not to be blamed for feel ing ugly over the situation, and it is no secret that there is much of this feeling in West Virginia, though the gentlemen who work the patronage pump will not tell the President so.

The ferry boat Cooper's Point, belonging to the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Com pany, was partially destroyed by fire at her wharf in Camden early Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at \$40,-(00. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Going on char Camden's Successor A Democratic Convention.

The Authors of that Clever Idea and What it Means.

Governor Wilson's Campaign and His Visit to Washington.

His Pipe Laying to Connect Char-

leston with Camden's Seat.

Washington, D. C., March 20 .- Further developments and increased complications n the West Virginia Senatorial situation are taking place in the Democratic house hold. The most recent move looking to the defeat of Mr. Camden is calculated to make that gentleman somewhat uneasy, if your correspondent is not deceived. News comes from the State to Washington that combination is being effected, the object of which is to create among the people the tion from every quarter to his re-election and that this opposition is in the nature of an uprising of the Democracy. With this an uprising of the Democracy. With this end in view, there is a movement on foot to bring into the field as candidate Exsenator Hereford and Hon. John J. Davia. These gentlemen will be backed by a combination of all the anti-Camden elements. Of course, neither one of the two men can be elected, but it is thought they will be in a position to name the Senator, and that is where our friend Governor Wison comes into the ring. It is said that Mr. Hereford does not take kindly to the proposition, preferring not to be made a catapaw, but a powerful pressure is being brought to bear upon him, and he may yet be induced to enter into the scheme, if he can be made to believe that such an arrangement means the defeat of Camden and the practical breaking up of the "ring." and the practical breaking up of the "ring. THE MOVING SPIRIT.

The arrangements to effect this combi nation are being carried on with great se creey, and much care is being taken to keep it from getting into the newspapers. The "combination," as its friends delight to call it, is understood to be the idea of James M. Mason, and is being approvingly smiled upon by Governor Wilson. I think, from all I can understand, that Mr. chink, from all I can understand, that Mr. Davis does not fully understand the true inwardness of the movement and is deceived into the belief that he is asked to become a candidate in good faith, and that he understands it is really a movement to make him United States Senator. And yet, it is a fact that some of the very men who are deluding him with this idea men who are deluding him with this idea are known to be earneally opposed to his free trade principles, and would not support a man occupying the position he does apon this question. The proposition to nold a State convention at White Salphur Springs to nominate a candidate for United States Senator is in the interests of this combination. Its authors have faith that such a convention would be anti-Gamden uch a convention would be anti-Camde y a large majority.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

The report published in a Chicago and ome Eastern papers that the White Sulphur proposition is a Republican scheme o get up a fight in the Democratic party s, of course, very silly and is a reflection upon the political sagacity of the Repub-lican leaders of West Virginia. Such a lican leaders of West Virginia. Such a plan would necessarily miscarry. The nistory of politics in the State will demonstrate that the Democratic party stands by its nominees, and it is a foregone conclusion that such a convention, if held, would name the next United States Senator, whether it be an anti-Camden man or Camden himself.

There would be no bolt from the convention, no matter how stormy its ses-

There would be no boit from the convention, no matter how stormy its session. After the Wheeling convention of 1884 and the humonious campaign which followed for the ticket then nominated, no one needs to hear argument to convince him that the White Sulphur idea would not result in the disruption of the Democratic party. No, the plain truth is that the proposition is made, on the part that the proposition is made on the part mentioned, though many Camden mer the hot average the convention should be held. No one with a grain of common sense believes the story that a Republican scheme can be discerned in the

matter. JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY. I was telking a day or two since wit Thomas A. Kirwin, a member of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee. Ha is one of the most earnsst party workers in the Extern Panhandie and is said to be one of the best posted
Democrats in his county. I asked him
now his county stands on the Senatorial
question. He replied that the auti-Camleft men are largely in the msjority, and
will undoubtedly elect. Wilson delegates
to the Legislature. He says the people of
his section are very soxious that Governor
Wilson shall succeed Mr. Camden. I asked
nin why. Committee. He is one of the most earn

"Because," he replied, "first, he is "Because," he replied, "first, he is a native of the county. His boyhood was spent there, and we all know him to be a straightforward, honest man. I believe he is incapable of anything dishonest or insincers. The people there like him for his course toward the railroads."

WILSON IN WASHINGTON.
While in this city last week, however Governor Wilson's characteristic frank Governor Wison's characteristic rank's nees, for which my friend Mr. Kirwin seems to admire him, led him to make some very indiscreet remarks, which have brought upon his head the wrath of the Camden Democracy. When he arrived here the West Virginia colony sought to do him the honor worthy to be received by the Governor of their State. They called upon him at his hotel, escorted him around the city, invited him to dine with them, and extended to him sundry other courtesies, too numerous to mention, and I leave it for my Democratic readers who are conversant with Democratic tastes and ilspositions to imagine what comprised the "aundry other courtesies." Senators Camden and Kenna paid him particular attention, escoriing him about the Senate chamber and introducting him to more great men in an hour than our bewildered Governor ever saw before. It might, therefore, be naturally presumed that the distinguished recipient of these courtesies would, at least, for the time, lay aside whatever resentments he may have felt toward the administration, whose friends were doing him honor, and reserve any comments he desired to make for some other time and place. ness, for which my friend Mr. Kirwin

comments he desired to make for some other time and place. Not so, however. In an indiscreet mo ment, and with a free exercise of that characteristic frankness mentioned above, the Governor took occasion to express his opinion of President Cleveland and his

opinion of President Covernment and any invite service policy in his naual emphatic manner, and in the presence of some of the faithful Democrats from West Virginia and the faithful Democratic from West Vir THE GOVERNOR ON THE PRESIDENT.

causes was such that he did not believe the Democracy would stand a show in a State election, if one were to be held to-day. The animus of his remark appeared further on in his conversation, when he called the attention of his bearers to the fact that he (Governor Wilson) had carried Cleveland through at the elections of 1834, and that, but for his brilliant campaign in the State of West Virginia Mr. Cleveland never would have been President. Nowithstanding his very apparent truth, Mr. Cleveland had acted with base ingratitude toward him, and had ignored his existence. A Fleast, the President, in making federal appointments in West Virginia, had seen fit to snub his requests, and he had not been allowed to name so much as a postmaster. This action of Mr. Cleveland in not sending for the Governor and consulting him in the

give it here. Words cannot describe the indignation Words cannot describe the indignation of the unterrified administration men, and particularly the members of the "ring" when they heard of the Governor's language. He had said the President's appointments in West Virginia were bad, and that the people were not pleased. "Whom did he refer to particularly" "Why, McGraw and Sehon, of course; every body knows that." every body knows that!"

THEN THERE WAS A RIOT. That was enough, and then the swear ing commenced. A Damocrat, whose ame I am not permitted to mention, bu

name I am not permitted to mention, but if I were would be recognized all over the State as one of the shrewdest politicians of West Virginia, but who does not, by the way, hold a federal position, said to me: "Windy Wilson certainly assumes a great deal when he says he 'carried Cleveland through,' and that if it were not for his brilliant campaign there would have been no Democratic President. "Why, I could convince you, if I had time, that the situation is quite the reverse. Oleveland, in fact, carried Wilson through, and if it had not been a presidential year, our self-important Governor would have realized long before this just how small a space he occupies in the hearts of the Democracy of the State. I undertake to say that if it of the State. I undertake to say that if i

of the State. I undertake to say that if it had not been for our anxiety to elect a Democratic President and our fears that the loss of West Virginia to us would mean the election of Bialine, that Wilson would have been defeated, and that his defeat would have amounted to a slaughter. I will go farther and say that if the Republicans had nominated anyone on their ticket but Maxwell—if they had nominated Flick, Mason, Goff or McLean, for instance—Windy Wilson would not be Governor of West Virginia to-day, in spite of the effect his defeat might have had on the National ticket. I believe I speak for a very large and respectable element of the West Virginia Democracy when I make this assertion. I think Mr. Cleveland understands the situation. I am quite sure he understood it thoroughim quite sure he understood it thorough am quite sure he understood it thoroughly during the campaign. He reads the newspapers and knows that instead of helping him the West Virginia State ticket was a load for him to carry. We swallowed Wilson at the polls just as some of your party swallowed fusion—for the sake of the National ticket, Only this and nothing more."

BRIBED LDERMEN.

nvestigating Their Liberal Dealings in Thousand Deltar Bills. New York, March 20.—The investiga-

ion of the Aldermanic grant of the Broadway Surface railway franchise was continued this morning before the Senate Investigating Committee. There was the same interest manifested, in fact there

same interest manifested, in fact there was more than the usual attendance, in expectation of ex-Alderman Pearson being a witness.

Mr. Louis Thompson was first called. He said he was assistant cashier of the Madison Square Bank last August, and before that was receiving teller. He knew Harry J. Hume and made the entries in the news-book. Six days of two the account. Harry J. Hume and made the entries in the pass-book. Six days after the account was opened Huma deposited \$1,000. On February 17, 1885, he deposited another \$1,000 bill. On March 9, 18 and 23, and April 17, he deposited more \$1,000 bills. He remarked to the cashier that he wondered where Hume got all the \$1,000 bills. The account was drawn out between December 20, 1884, and July, 1885.

Harry J. Hume was recalled. He said that he could not hear the previous witness evidence, but if the cashier testified that he deposited \$1,000 bills he did not know that he had any explanation to

anceled checks. He did not remembe canceled cheeks. He did not remember showing them to anybody. Witness would not say whether or not he had written a letter in which he referred to the poverty of his mother, from whom he yesterday stated he received some of the money which he deposited in bank.

Ex-Alderman Pearson, brother-in-law of Hume and brother-in-law and, for many

years, partner of W. D. Tallman, was next called, and testified in relation to the matcalled, and testined in relaxion to the mat-ters sworn to by Hume and Tallman yes-terday. He declared that Hume and Tallman were jesgued together to injure him. That, when the partnership with Tallman was dissolved, some of the books of the firm were missing, and witness had to assume liabilities of which he had no praylons knowledge. The dissolution was brought about by witness finding checks drawn by Tallman to Hume's order, which Tallman refused to explain. Witness never gave Hume money to deposit, and did not know where he got it, for neither he nor the members of his family were in

Dusiness.
Witness could not remember the price of a piece of property in Twenty-sixth street, nor the name of the man to whom street, nor the name of the man to whom he sold it. He sold a house in Brooklyn to W. H. Caynor, who transferred in to witness' wife. The consideration in both cases was one dollar. The property was worth \$30,000. Inspector Byrnes, under advice of the District Attorney, declined to testify as to-his recent talks with Alderman Jaehne, as it would interfere with pub-lic justice. The investigation will be con-tinued on Friday.

Jachne, this evening withdrew his bond and surrendered the Alderman for custody. O'Donnell had his suspicions aroused the Alderman for custody. O'Donnell had his suspicions aroused the Alderman for custody. O'Donnell had his suspicions aroused the Alderman for custody. O'Donnell had his suspicions aroused the Alderman for custody. O'Donnell had his suspicions aroused the Alderman for custody. O'Donnell had his suspicions aroused the Alderman for custody. O'Donnell had his suspicions aroused headquarters to night.

A Fatal Wreek.

Pittshungh, March 21.—A freight train on the Pittsburgh & Lake Eric Railroad ran into a landslide near Stoop's Ferry, Pa., about 11 o'clock last night, precipitating the entire train of twenty cars over an embankment, and instantly killing Constitutor William Ciymer, of Jersey City, and fireman Frederick Kirchner, of Pitts burgh. The engine was wrecked and the stoop of the Law's country, and her school in Law's country and her school i

He gave it as his solemn opinion that for a school entertainment, expending about \$15 for the purchase of materials about \$15 for the purchase of materials personner of making federal appointments out there. He stated that the effect of these broke in and destroyed all their work.

tion of Mr. Olaveland in not sending for the Governor and consulting him in the matter of West Virginia appointments was indeed ungrateful, to say the least. It is very probable that the Governor never expected his words to gain circulation beyond the circle of friends in the sound of his voice, but somebody leaked, and as a faithful chronicler of the news, I feel bound to give it here. There are, perhaps, covered by this bill in West Virginia alone six or eight thousand

A brief history of the circumstance which have conspired to make General Goff's proposed law necessary, may prove interesting to many readers of the INTEL-LIGHNOUS who are interested, or who may be directly benefitted by its passage. HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In 1864 Congress passed an act recog nizing the fact that a great deal of proper ty for the purpose of subsisting the arm had been taken from the farmers of the States along the border during the war, for which no compensation had been for which no compensation had been made, and gave to all such parties an opportunity to present their claims to the Quartermaster General and Commissary tieneral for payment, if found to be just. The act was crude and left the mode of adjudicating the cases solely to these officers. They were not lawyers, but mere military men, and by reason of their education and training, as might be expected from them, they adopted an arbitrary set of rules by which these cases were to be settled. From 1804 to 1880, when a man filed his claim before the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, ne claim was placed in the hands of an agent of the department for investigation and report. That agent would usually visit the locality where the claim originated and make an caparte inquiry about ted and make an ex parts inquiry about the justice of it, sometimes without even permitting the claimant to know that such investigation was going on.

KNOCKED OUT BY IRRESPONSIBLE AGENTS. Statements were accepted and used against the claimant-without swearing the parties who made them. Reports of al sorts of irresponsible parties, however, thimsey in their character, were accepted as legal evidence for the purpose of destroying the claim. In fact, it is a matter troying the claim. In fact, it is a matter of common notoriety that many of these sgents were totally irresponsible and had but one object in view when they investigated the claim—namely, that of taking care that the claimant never should be paid, however just and honest his claim. The whole system was that of a star chamber proceeding. These sgents would make their report to the departments, and in a large number of cases, base them upon large number of cases, base them upon mere rumor, without taking the trouble to get the facts. The report, when made to the department, could never, be seen by the claimant or his attorneys. He was not allowed to refute any charges that might have been trumped up against him —not even allowed to combat rumor. In fact from the time the claim was filed by fact, from the time the claim was filed un til the claimant received a stereotyped letter notifying him of the rejection of his claim the whole proceedings were en-shrouded in darkness.

BAD WAY TO DO JUSTICE. It must be seen at a glance that such ode of procedure to enforce a remedy to a right which the United States had recog nized, was not only shocking to every sense of right and fairness, but contrary to he recognized institutions of our country the recognized institutions of our country if these people had any rights in the premises, and Congress said they had then there should have been adopted a system of open, honest mode of procedure to determine those rights, in absence o which whatever may have been done in the direction of a seeming adjudication of these claims from 1864 to 1880 was so pall pably unjust as to demand at the hands of the country of the count pably unjust as to demand at the hands of a fair and intelligent Congress further and additional relief in the settlement of these matters.

this proposition, in 1879 Congress passed ants the right to be fully and fairly heard according to the rules of the common law which was all they could ask or expect Under the act of 1879, these claims are adjudicated precisely as dispoted ques-tions of fact are determined before ou commissioners of Chancery in the courts of our State. The whole case, with the evidence pro and con, is submitted with a report of the agent to the department and is open to the inspection of the claim ant or his attorney. In fact, the department takes no action, after the case is returned by the spent until it first notifies. the proceedings. So that, under this system, since 1879, there can be no caus the claims are adjudicated

WHERE THE LAW IS LAME. But, unfortunately, this act of 1879 wa of no benefit to the claimant, whose claim had been passed upon under the act o

1804. Gen. Goff holds that if it was fair an proper for Congress in 1879 to recognize b fair and legal mode of procedure, then it i equally so that all whose claims from 186 o 1879 should have the same fairness

"A bill to authorize the re-examination o certain claims against the United States "Be it enacted." dec.

eral and the Commissary General of the United States Army be, and they are here NEW YORK, March 21.—Joseph O'Donnell, who was bondaman for Alderman Jaehne, this evening withdrew his bond and surrendered the Alderman for cus-

water.

At 1 o'clock Saturday morning light-ning atruck the house in Watertown, Conn., occupied by William McGaffey and Olarence Cook. The house was almost

Marie Heilbron, the prima donna, is re-

THE BIG GAS FIRE

In the Murraysville Region—The Burnts Well to be Snuffed Out. PITTSBURGE, March 21 .- After forty. THREE CONFERENCES HELD eight hours of hard work the men in the employ of the Philadelphia and Chartiers | Botween the Two Governors and Vice Pres Gas Companies have succeeded in getting affairs at the burning well at Murraysville in such shape that the fire can be con quered. Agun was sent up from this city this morning in charge of a detachment of battery B, it being the intention to try to shoot off the pipe if other means failed. The chances of success were slight and before the trial was made another scheme was put in effect. The fisnes were about 80 feet above the ground. A fite proof shield was constructed and under its shelter the men gradually worked their way up to the stand pipe. The pipe was then cut half way through and a chain fastened around it above the cut. This done the workmen left tho well carrying an end of the chain with them. By means of this chain the tipe was pulled over and broken off close to the ground.

An arrangement on the principle of an quered. A gun was sent up from this city

An arrangement on the principle of an id-fashioned candle snuffer is now being old-fashioned candle snuffer is now being roade. Arms will extend on each side of sufficient length to allow the men to work with safety. This contrivance will be pushed up to the well and the cap forced over the pipe and held there until the fitmes are extinguished by cutting off the fuel. It is thought that this can be done in the morning. There is no danger from the fire to-night unless the wind changes into a gale, and the alarm among the people has subsided.

Two of the Taylor children, victims of Thursday's explosion, were buried to-day. Miss Lacock's funeral will take place tomorrow. Mrs. Taylor is growing worse and her death is expected before norning. A terrific rain and wind storm passed over the town at three o'clock this morn-

over the town at three o'clock this morn ing, blowing down derricks, fences and small buildings, but doing no other dam-age. The loss by the fire cannot be esti-

A Party Assisting a Drungen Man is Fired

CUMBERLAND, March 20 .- Between 12 and I o'clock this morning, as a party of young men were passing Ritchie & Ar in Piedmont, W. Va., they saw the form of a man lying in the street. Walking over to the recumbent figure they found it was Joseph Hendrickson, who for the past month has been on a protracted spree. Thinking he was utterly helpless. they proceeded to assist him to his feet for the purpore of accompanying him to his home, when he drew a pistol and fired one shot, which flewover the heads of the men. A second shot grazed the cheek of young Ellsworth Powell, a son of the late Robert Powell. The drunken man, not satisfied with the injury he had already inflicted, fired still a third shot, which struck Powell in the right breast. The bullet passed through the lung and lodged in the muscles of the back. This shot prought Powell to the ground, seriously, if not fatally wounded. He was carried to his home and two physicians summoned, who are doing all that lies in their power to alleviate his sufferings. Hendrickson was immediately arrested and now lies in hey proceeded to assist him to his feet for was immediately arrested and now lies in Keyser jail, where he maintains a morose Reyser jail, where he maintains a morose stience, reliasing to answer questions or make any statements. It is stated that at the time of the shooting Hendrickson was laboring under an attack of delirium treinens and mistook the men who tried to assist him for some creation of his disordered brain. He will remain in jail to await the action of the grand jury of Mineral county. dineral county.

DRIVEN OUT OF MEXICO.

Seronimo, Surrenders to Lieutenant Mans. A Critical Situation. Tomnstons, Anz., March 21.—The solliers stationed at Mud Spring under command of Lieutenant Wheeler, who arrived here to-day, from him learned of the sur-render of Geronimo to Lieutenant Mans. The facts leading to the surrender are re-ported to be as follows: Yesterday afteroon about ten miles south of San Ber

noon about ten miles south of San Bernardino, the Apache camp was attacked
by the Mexican forces and a hot skirmish
ensued. During the skirmish two Apaches
were killed and the forces of Geronimo
completely routed.

Geronimo and his band left for the direction of Lieutenant Mans' camp for
safety and surrendered. The Mexican
troops followed them across the line into
Mans' camp and demanded the prisoners,
claiming the fight occurred on Mexican
soil and the victory theirs. Mans refused soil and the victory theirs. Mans refused

o give the prisoners up which greatly teensed the Mexicans.

General Crook is hourly expected in amp, but at last accounts had failed to arrive. Two dispatches from Mans have been received from Mud Springs, appeal-ing for troops and assistance. The situation is critical in the extreme and the massacre of Lieutenant Mans and his comnand may occur at any mome

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Eleven buildings, including two hotels, n Poplar Bluffs, Mo., were destroyed by re. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. Spiegel's boiler factory, in Cincinnati, burned Saturday morning, causing a loss of \$75,000, nearly all covered by insurance. A. L. Mellon is wanted in Montreal for drawing money on New York where he had none. His wife holds the purse, and refused to pay his draft.

The laborers and employes of the Nim-rod Furnace at Youngstown, have been notified of an advance of 10 percent in wages. The advance was unsolicited.

The steamer Beda, loaded with railroad ron, sprang a leak and foundered on the 5th instant, forty miles off Cape Perpetua. If a crew of thirteen only two were saved.

sucd a warning to American Innermen to observe the provisions of the treaty of 1818, which forbid their taking fish within three miles of the Chandian coast or entering any harbor except for shelter, to repair damages, to buy wood or to procure

demolished on one side. Two daughters of McGalley, Sarah, aged 29, and Elisa, aged 18, were killed, but no one size in-jured. Ground round about was all plowjured. Ground round about was all plowed up and a terrific force displayed.

Minnesota Knights of Labor propose to

Minnesota Knights of Labor propose to establish a co-operative colony in the l Crow Wing country, where they have purphased 600 acres of land. The pian includes one co-operative store, one dairy, one stable and in general a centralisation and unification of each branch of agricultural industry. A village will be planted and each colonist allowed to hold one lot in fee simple. All the land is inalienable.

HOW IT NOW STANDS.

ident Hoxle in Regard to the Ballroad Strike-What the Missour Pacific Will and Will Not do.

St. Louis, Mo., March 21 .- Governors Marmaduke and Martin held their third conference with Vice President Hoxie this mitted yesterday by the Governors was again discussed and a formal reply on the The following correspondence includes the two documents mentioned and is both the substance and the sum of the procee ings of the three conferences:

ings of the three conferences:
Sr. Louis, March 20 1886.
H. M. Hoxie Esq. Vice-President Missouri
Pacific Railway Company:
DEAR SIR:—On the 19th instant the undersigned met at Kansas City to discuss the very serious condition of affairs in the States of Kansas and Missouri, growing out of the late strike on the lines of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and the resulting obstruction of the commerce of the two States.
While at Kansas City we were visited by

two States.

While at Kansas City we were visited by a delegation of your late employes, and after discussing with them the various phases of the strike we consented to visit you and urge a continuation of the terms of the agreement made with the management of your road on the 15th of Management of your late employee, and after discussing with them they are the your late of your late employee, and after discussing with them they are your late of your late employee, and after discussing with them they are your late of yo ment of your road on the 15th of March ment of your road on the 15th of March, 1885, and if deemed advisable recommended such modification of said agreement as might be thought just to all concerned. On the 15th of March, 1885, the undersigned with other state officers of Missouri and Kansas, presented to Capt. Hayes the first Vice President of the Missouri Pacific railway comments the fellow souri Pacific railway company the follow ing suggestion:

To Capt. R. S. Hayes, First Vice Presiden and Chief Executive Officer of the Missur-Pacific Rastroad Company and associated woods: WHEREAS, On account of the strike and

while with the strike among certain employed the Missouri Pacific Rail-way Company in the States of Missouri and Kansas resulting in the stoppage and cossation of all freight traffic over said essation of all freight traffic over said ines in said States to the great detriment of the business interests and rights of the p-ople of said States, and the continuation of which endangers the public peace and the safety of the Company's property, and Warreas, The undersigned, representing the two States named above, respectively anxious to restore harmonious relations between the said company and its said omployes and to restore to the public the obstructed use of said lines of valuate. said employes and to restore to the public the obstructed use of said lines of railroad, do recommend and request said company to restore to its striking employes in Mis-souri and Kansas the same wages paid to them in September, 1884, including one and one-half percent for extra time-worked, and to restore all striking em-ployes to their several employments with-out prejudice to them on account of

Believing that the foregoing will constimeneying that the foregoing will constitute a just and fair settlement we recommend their acceptance by the striking employee as well as by the Missouri Pacific Company.

(Signed.) JOHN A. MARTIN,

Governor of Kansa John S. Marnaduki, Governor of Missour And Others, St. Louis March 15, 1885.

CAPT. HAYES' REPLY.

Captain Hayes on the same date issued circular embodying the suggestion thus nade and giving notice that the rate o made and giving notice that the rate of wages and terms above specified would go into effect on the morning of the 16th of March, 1885, and be in effect from after that date, and further that said rates would not thereafter be changed except after thirty days notice thereof given in the usual manner. It will be observed the recommendation of the officers of the Kansas & Missouri embodied only two propositions, viz:

First—That the company restore to the striking employes in Missouri and Kansas

a third, viz.: That thereafter said rates would not be changed except after thirty days' notice thereof. After careful investigation we are unable to find wherein the Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company has violated the terms and conditions of the agreement made on the lith of March, 1885, touching its employes in our respective States. No complaint has ever been made to the Governor of Missouri based on an alleged violation. viz.: That thereafter said ra ever been made to the Governor of Missouri based on an alleged violation of said agreement, and but one has ever been made to the Governor of Kansas, and that, on investigation, proved to be without foundation and was withdrawn by the party making it. We are thereforced to the conclusion that the "artike" of March 6, 1886, could not have been and was not based on a violation of the towns. was not based on a violation of the term of the agreement of March 15, 1885, b the management of the Missouri Pacifi Railroad Company in its dealings with its employes in Missouri and Kansas.

AN APPEAL FOR THE WORKMEN.

We recognize the fact that the Missour Pacific Company may justly claim that the strike of March 6, 1886, relieves it of the obligation it assumed in the circular of March 15, 1885, but are nevertheless anxloos that amicable relations be restored by the Missouri Pacific Company and its employes, and especially that the far more important interests involved in the mighty commerce of the States of Missouri and Kansas should not continue to suffer and that the great blait. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is laying the foundation of a cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Lachine, to cost \$250,000 and to be completed in December.

The breaking away of the Menomenee falls, near Milwaukee, caused a flood in the Menomenee valley, and necessited a temporary suspension of work at the West Milwaukee Railway sliops, where 2,000 men are employed.

This Gomes, the beautiful wife pany re-employe in its service all of its pany re-employes, without prejudic on accommendation of the States of the States of the Missouri and Kansas should not continued in the mighty commerce of the States of the mighty commerce of the mighty c men are employed.

Senora Lus Gomes, the beautiful wife of General Gomes, and her nephew Francisco Saragossa, who it is alleged eloped on the 16th inst. taking \$1,000 of the General's money, are in Galveston. She says she left her husband because of cruel treatment.

By direction of the Canadian Department of Fisheries, Captain Scott has is sued a warning to American fishermen to specific and more especially the greater interests of the company and its employes, and more especially the greater interests of the commerce and people of the two

agreement as might be thought just to all concerned. I note with pleasure your conclusion after investigation that the agreement of March 15, 1885, has been kept inviolate by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and that the present strike could not have been and was not based on a violation by the management of this company of the terms of said agreement, and I have carefully considered your recommendation that this agreement which you concede the Missouri Pacific Company is no longer under any obligations to observe towards any pf those of its employes who have abandoned its services since the 5th day of March, 1886, should be restored and continued.

On March 10 1886 this company inserted in the content of the services since the 5th day of the content of the company inserted.

On March 10 1886 this company inserte On March 10 1886 this company inserted in newspapers on its line and posted in public places upon its property the fallowing advertisement: "Good and competent men will be employed without relevance to their past or present relations to this company or their connection with any society or organization, open, secret, secular or otherwise. Such as are accepted will be paid the rate of wages recommended by the governors and other State officials of Missouri and Kanass when the labor troubles of March 1885 were adjusted, the same as have been paid by the company since that date."

The above notice was designed as a continuance so far as the rate of wages is continuance so far as the rate of wages is continuance.

tinuance so far as the rate of wages is con-cerned of the agreement of March 15, 1885, and is still in force, thus anticip, ing the recommendation which was made as to the amount which employes should be paid.

In addition to the foregoing this company, which is in accord with your recomsendations as to wages, is further willing to pay to its employes a rate of weges equal to that now being paid by other railway companies in the same section of the country.

The further provision of said agreement

relative to notices in case of a reduction of wages is not objectionable to this company and will be continued.

Your next and final recommendation that this company re-engage in its service all of its old employes without prejudice to them on account of the existing strike so far as the business of the company will justify the re-employment is acceptable to this company with these qualifications. The men who have been engaged under the advertisement of March 10, 1886, will be continued in our employment. We cannot re-engage or continue in our employ any persons who have actually engaged in the destruction or injury. We shall give preference to those of our late employes who have families and own houses on the lines of the road. It is to be remembered that loss of traffic caused by the present strike, will to a considerable extent reduce the necessity of employing as many men in our shops as heretofore. Thanking you for the consideration you have given to the subject and trusting your action will result in an early resumption of traffic I am your excellencies,

Most Obedient Servant,

WM. HONIE,

First Vice President.

IRONS INTERVIEWED. he Cause of the Strike-A Plan to Bren

Sr. Louis, March 21,-Martin Irons, chairman of the Executive Committee of the District Assembly of Knights of Labor, he man who ordered the present strike, arrived here last night from Kansas City, and in an interview gave the following as the real cause of the strike: "The Knights of Labor recognize in the conduct of the Texas & Pacific and in the conduct of the Texas & Pacific and Missouri Pacifica part of a plan to crush the Knights of Labor and down the eight hour labor plan, in which all the railroads of the country are now pooled. The discharge of Hall at Marshall, Tex., was only a part of the plan with that object, and the results so far were foreseen by the railroads. Now it depends upon them whether they have seen as far as they will see."

"What is your opinion of the result of "What is your opinion of the result of commendation of the officers of the Kansa & Missouri embodied only two propositions, viz:

First—That the company restore to the striking employes in Missouri and Kansas the same wages paid them in September, 1834, including one and one-half perent tor extra time worked.

Second—To restore all said striking employes to their several employments with ont prejudice to them on account of said strike.

To these conditions Capt, Hayes added a third, viz.: That thereafter said rates

THE TEXAS KNIGHTS tesolve Never to Go to Work Until the Ball-

road Recognizes Them. Fr. Worth, March 20.—The following esolutions emanated to-day from a union f the assemblies of the Knights of Laber

of Ft. Worth:

Resolved, By a joint session of Districts
101 and 78, That we will never return to
work on the Gould system and the Texas
and Pacific Railroad as long as grass grows
and water runs, unless the officers of said
system agree to arbitrate with us as an orcontration.

system sgree to arbitrate with us as an organization.

Resolved, That we scorn with bitter contempt the course of H. M. Hoxie in snubbing our honored brother and General Master Workman of our order, which action was an insult to every member of our order from Maine to California.

Resolved, That we, the Knights of Fort Worth, bound as we are with the most sacred obligations, will stand firm in this struggle let the result be what it may, and we call upon our brothers here and elsewhere to have hope and strength and patriotism, that we may win despite the machinations of our enemies.

Resolved, That we treat with contempt the service money-loving spirit that prompted the resolutions made in the name of the citizens of Fort Worth.

Against the Strikeps.

and Whitesboro to take action regarding the strike on the Missouri Pacific system. Resolutions sustaining the action of Vice President Hoxie and deploring the efforts of the strikers to impede traffic were adopted and forwarded to the Missouri Pacific headquarters.

Arrested Strikers Give Bond. GALVESTON, March 21 .- A special from Dallas says: The five men arrested at

We make these suggestions and recommendations in the interest, as we believe, alke of the company and its employes, and more especially the greater interests of the commerce and people of the two States.

[Signed] John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas, John S. Marmaduke, Governor of Kansas, Governor of Kansas, Hentisgios Keights of Labor, St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1850.

Hon. John S. Marmaduke, Governor of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1850.

Hon. John S. Marmaduke, Governor of Missouri, and John A. Martin, Governor of Missou

A DESPERADO'S DEED.

HE SHOOTS HIS FORMER EMPLOYER

his Pursuers and Kills two More Men Seeks Refoge in a Barn and

CHICAGO, March 21 .- The Daily News maha, Neo., special says: H. C. Steadman is a prominent farmer of Burt county, proprietor of two creamuries near the vildischarged Edward Johnson, alias John Anderson, a young man and a comparathereupon picked a quarrel with whipped out a revolver and shot Stead man in the bowels, causing death in a short time. There was no provocation. Apaid the excitement Johnson secured a Minchester rise and a large quantity of ammunition, and mounting a horse started off. Constable Parker immediately organizal a small party, armed with revolvers, and mounting horses gave pursuit, being joined by others.

A RUNNING FIGHT. They kept gaining on him and twenty niles south near the farm of Charles P. Johnson a regular battle ensued. The mur-Johnson a regular battle ensued. The murderer turned and fired saveral shots in rapid succession, shooting Peter Johnson, brother of Charles, in the head, killing him instantly. He next shot Charles P. Johnson fatally in the abdomen. The next shot killed Constable Parker's horse. This was followed by other shots, injuring some of the horses and grazing some of the man. In the meanting some of the horses and grazing some of the men. In the meantime the pursuers, whose numbers had largely increased, kept firing their revolvers, but the desperado was out of their short range. It was thought, however, that he was wounded. The crowd began to close in on him, when he finally jumped from his horse and running into Charles P. Johnson's large barn he opened a lively fire through the cracks and openings and held the entire crowd at bay.

CORNERED IN A BARN.

It was concluded to guard the barn carefully all night and resume operations in the morning. During the slege the mules and horses frequently neighed loudly and it was thought they had been wounded, Late last night Sheriff Skinner. wounded, Late last night Sheriff Skinner, from Texamah, arrived with a posse of ten men armed with Winchestor rilles, This morning they opeded fire sgain on the barn and the desperado responded.

A special train has been ordered to carry fifty armed men from Texamah to the scene of the siege. At last accounts at 5 occors the despendent of the siege.

'clock this afternoon the desperado still eld the fort. It has been decided to sit fire to the barn in some way at the first op

nre to the carn in some way at the first op-portunity.

An attempt to storm the barn in Burt county, where the murderous despera-do is entrenched, resulted to-day in the death of another man, Edgar Everett, who the desperado shot. Several others have been alightly wounded during the day. Tonight a shot. Several others have been slightly wounded during the day. To-night a bright fire is seen southwest of Oakland in the direction of the barn, eight miles distant, and the report has reached here that the barn has been set on fire. The murderer has killed three men and has wounded several, and has shot several horses.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.

The Siegular Vision of the Son of the Murdered Express Messenger.
CHICAGO, March 20.—Mrs. Candy, the vife of the express manager, on the Rock Island road, whose train run just half an hour ahead of the one on which Kellogg Nicholis was murdered and robbed one week ago this morning, told a reporter a remarkable story of her little boy's singular dream on the night of the robbery. Warren Candy is twelve years old, is very delicate, fond of his father, and gets very uneasy and nervous if his father's train is late. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the murder and rebbery she was startled by piercing screams from the little boy's room, on the second floor. The cries beroom, on the second floor. Island road, whose train run just half an

room, on the second floor. The cries being repeated, a moment or so later, she ing repeated, a moment or so later, she started up stairs, and found the boy still asleep, with an expression of intense pain upon his features. She roused him, and then with great tears streaming down his cheeks he said: "Papa is hurt."

Mrs. Candy questioned him and he told the dream. He had seen a man wearing a platif and with his face nartially covered.

ered shoot his father. The lady did not attach very much significance to the inci-dent at that time, but about an hour later dent at that time, but about an hour later a messenger boy arrived with this telegram from her husband: "Do not worry. I'm all right.—Charles."

Then she grew anxious; he must have been in an accident. She does not believe in dreams, but this dream and the telegram combined caused her a great deal of uncasiness. The boy seemed haunted by his vivid dream, and not until his father's train, later in the day, stonged at the Enterior between the state of the contraction his vivid dream, and not until his father's train, later in the day, stopped at the En-glewood station, and he saw and clamber-ed over him in delight, could the horrible sight of "papa" falling before the shot of the cowboy assassin be dispelled from his imagination or the unexiness of the wife be quelled.

Incendiary Fire at Charleston CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 21.—At 11 b'clock to-night fire broke out in Cavin's grocery store, burning the store and butch-er shop. The fire is thought to have been incendiary.

LABOR NOTES.

The telegraphers between Omaha and

patriolism, that we may win despite the machinations of our enemies.

Resolved, That we treat with contempt the service money-loving spirit that prompted the resolutions made in the name of the citizens of Fort Worth.

Against the Strikess.

Galveston, Tax., March 21.—Specials to the News report mass meetings of citizens yesterday at Gainesville, Kaufman and Whitesboro to take action regarding the strike on the Missouri Pacific system.

The telegraphers between Omaha and San Francisco look upon the proposed affiliation with the Knights of Labor with the taking the in their neighborhood.

The managers of every street railroad company in Pittsburgh and Allegheny have been notified by their employes that a reduction from seventeen to twelve hours will be expected to go into operation on Tuesday. No trouble is anticipated.

The strike of the four hyndrad amployees.

pated.

The strike of the four hundred employes at the Clinton Iron Works of Graff, Bennett & Co., near Pittsburgh, which was inaugurated two months ago for 10 per cent advance in wages, has been settled by the description. by the firm conceding the increase. The works will resume operation to-day.

The house-painters of Louisville, who have been out on a strike for